

TX

399

.J3

Jaffa, M. E.

Nuts and their uses as food.



Class TX 332

Book J3

GAYLORD BROS.
MAKERS
SYRACUSE - N.Y.
Pat. Jan. 22, 1908

NUTS AND THEIR USES AS FOOD.

By

M. E. JAFFA.

Assistant Professor of Nutrition, University of California.

[REPRINT FROM YEARBOOK OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1906.]

4880—07

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE



T X 3 2 2

CONTENTS.

| | Page |
|------------------------------------|------|
| Introduction | 295 |
| Description of nuts | 296 |
| The flavor of nuts | 298 |
| Composition of nuts | 298 |
| Digestibility of nuts | 301 |
| Place of nuts in the diet | 303 |
| Nut butters | 304 |
| Nut pastes and nut preserves | 305 |
| Nut flours and meals | 306 |
| Nut candies | 307 |
| Nut coffees | 308 |
| Green nuts | 308 |
| Nut oils and oil-cake meals | 309 |
| Pecuniary economy of nuts | 309 |
| Handling and marketing nuts | 311 |
| Summary | 312 |

ILLUSTRATIONS.

PLATE.

| | Page |
|--|------|
| PLATE XV, Fig. 1.—California Indians pounding acorn meal for food. | |
| Fig. 2.—California Indian leaching acorns for food | 306 |

TEXT FIGURE.

| | |
|---|-----|
| FIG. 8. Percentage composition of an oily nut (walnut) and a starchy nut (chestnut) | 300 |
|---|-----|



SEP 28 1907
D. OF D.

NUTS AND THEIR USES AS FOOD.

By M. E. JAFFA.

Assistant Professor of Nutrition, University of California

INTRODUCTION.

The constantly increasing consumption of nuts throughout the United States augurs well for a better appreciation of their food value. The time when nuts were considered merely as a luxury, or as something to be eaten out of hand at odd times, is rapidly passing away. In earlier days the native hickories, butternuts, walnuts, chestnuts, and many other nuts found in the United States were to be had in country regions for the gathering and were of no commercial importance. On the other hand, the English walnuts (to give them their most common name), almonds, cocoanuts, etc., brought from other countries, were relatively expensive luxuries. Conditions have materially changed and our principal native nuts are now staple market commodities and bring good prices. At the same time, owing to changes in market conditions, the price of the imported nuts has dropped so that they are well within the reach of the majority.

Some nuts, like the native hazelnut and beechnut, have practically no commercial value and, though palatable, are almost never offered for sale, doubtless because they are so small and difficult to gather in quantity. The chinquapin, a small nut allied to the chestnut, finds a limited sale in southern cities, but is seldom seen in other markets.

From available statistics it appears that in 1905 the total quantity of almonds, cocoanuts, Brazil nuts, filberts, peanuts, walnuts, and other nuts, shelled and unshelled, imported into the United States was, in round numbers, \$6,238,000 pounds, with a value of \$6,138,000. In 1905 the total almond crop in California reached 4,200,000 pounds and the walnut crop 12,800,000 pounds. The richest yield of peanuts was reported from the Southern States, chiefly Virginia, Georgia, and Tennessee, and amounted to 225,000,000 pounds.

The total quantity of home-grown nuts, including both native and cultivated varieties, must far exceed the quantities imported, but in the nature of the case no estimates of the total quantities gathered and eaten are procurable. When we consider the constantly increasing demand for nuts and the large quantity which we import the possibilities of the industry for the American nut grower are obvious.

As the use of nuts has increased, many persons have turned their attention to the growing of native and foreign nuts on a commercial

scale. This work has been forwarded by the Department of Agriculture, through the Bureau of Plant Industry, and by the California, Florida, Michigan, and other agricultural experiment stations. With nuts, as with other crops, it has been found that, by selection and breeding, improved varieties are obtainable, of larger size, better flavor, thinner shells, or other desirable characteristics. The increased demand for nuts is due in the main to two causes, namely, a better appreciation of their appetizing qualities and the numerous ways in which they form a palatable addition to the diet of the average family, and, secondly, to their use by the vegetarians and persons of similar belief—a group small in proportion to the total population, but still fairly large numerically—who use nuts, and more particularly the peanut, as a substitute for meat and other nitrogenous and fatty foods.

Many special nut foods, such as malted nuts, meat substitutes, etc., have been devised and extensively advertised by the manufacturers for general use in the diet and for the special needs of vegetarians and fruitarians. It is said that some of these American nut products contain soy beans, but apparently the peanut plays a very important part in their composition. In either case, since the peanut, like the soy bean, is a legume, these preparations might more properly be compared with the bean cheese and other soy-bean products so much used in China, Japan, and other eastern countries than with such nuts as the walnut, almond, or cocoanut.

DESCRIPTION OF NUTS.

The term "nut" is not a definite one botanically speaking, but is applied indiscriminately to a variety of certain fruits or parts of fruits and implies a more or less hard, woody covering surrounding a meat or kernel. The most diverse plant groups contribute to our nut supply, many of the nuts being the product of our beech, chestnut, walnut, and other deciduous trees and bushes, some of pines and tropical palms, and others, like the peanut and pistache or pistachio, being the fruit, respectively, of a vine-like plant and a small tree, both belonging to the family of legumes. Still another, the water chestnut, is supplied by a water plant.

Most of the native and foreign nuts which we use are too familiar to need description. Several, however, are not so generally known.

Pinenuts, which grow in the cones of a number of varieties of native and foreign pines, are now fairly common in our markets. The Indians have always known and appreciated them and have passed on their knowledge to the white race. Then, too, many immigrants who came to this country knew the pinenut, for it has long been much eaten in Italy and other parts of southern Europe, where there are a number of nut-yielding pines. The small, rather pointed white nuts

are usually marketed shelled, but as they grow are covered with a more or less hard, woody shell. The pistache nut (now grown in California) has long been used and is prized by confectioners for its delicate flavor and attractive green color, yet it is by no means common. The nuts are small, not unlike a bean in size and shape, though more pointed, and before marketing are freed from the pods in which they grow. The individual nuts are covered with a gray or purplish skin, and are blanched before they are used.

The so-called lichi nut, which is really a dried fruit surrounded by a nut-like shell and not unlike a raisin in flavor, is a favorite in China and has become quite common in this country. The ginkgo nut, the fruit of an ornamental tree quite widely grown in the United States and sometimes called the maidenhair tree from the shape of the leaves, and which fruits abundantly in some regions, is seldom eaten except by the Chinese, who gather it whenever possible. The small, roundish, oval, thin-shelled nut is surrounded by a very acrid, bad-smelling pulp, the whole fruit being not unlike a green damson plumb in size and appearance. In China, Korea, and other parts of the Orient this nut is much used as a food, and, so far as can be learned, is always cooked in some way. Roasted like a peanut, it is palatable. The ginkgo nuts are on sale in the Chinese shops in San Francisco and doubtless in other cities, and were studied at the California experiment station some years ago, together with other Chinese foods.

The water chestnut, or horn chestnut (*Trapa bispinosa*), an aquatic plant, produces a seed or "nut" which somewhat resembles two curved horns united in one, the kernel of which is largely used as a food by the inhabitants of Asiatic countries. This so-called nut is also on sale in the United States, but chiefly in Chinese shops. Another water plant (*Elocharis tuberosa*) is also known as the water chestnut, but in this case it is the corm or bulb that is eaten. It is not unlike a chestnut in shape, and has a tough, brown skin. This is grown in Asia, but is imported by the Chinese in this country. A three-cornered pointed nut or seed, the pit of the Chinese olive (*Canarium* sp.), is also on sale at Chinese shops in the United States. The kernels are oily but palatable, and are used in Java for making a nut milk much thought of for infant feeding.

The chufa, nut grass, or earth almond is a small tuberous root of a sedge-like plant and perhaps should be classed with the vegetables rather than with nuts. It is not common, though sometimes eaten.

From time to time new nuts make their appearance on the market as some nut prized locally becomes known to the trade. A nut which seems to be growing in popularity, though still uncommon, is the Paradise nut of South America, which resembles a Brazil nut in appearance and flavor. Still less common is the South African cream nut,

though it is sometimes shipped to this country. The choicest member of the Brazil-nut group is the true "butternut" of the Tropics, which is very seldom found outside that region. Its flavor is very delicate and delicious, but it does not keep well; and even if it would bear shipment successfully, the available supply is at present very small. The cashew nut of tropical regions, which many consider one of the most delicious nuts grown, has long been known, but has never become common. It is sold to some extent and brings high prices. This nut is roasted before it is eaten, as the raw nut contains poisonous properties which are readily destroyed by heat.

The oval, flat, and rather large seeds of a pumpkin-like fruit, *Telfairia pedata*, from Zanzibar, which has been grown in a limited way at the Porto Rico experiment station, are roasted and eaten like a nut. The flavor is oily and fairly palatable. This suggests the use in Russia of the raw sunflower seed, which is rich in oil and not unlike some of the common nuts in composition. The seeds are eaten out of hand at all times and by all classes.

THE FLAVOR OF NUTS.

The flavor of nuts is very largely dependent upon the oils which they contain, though in some there are also specific flavoring bodies. The nut oils readily become rancid, the very disagreeable flavor of spoiled nuts being due to this property. Some nuts, for instance, the chestnut, have a starchy flavor as well as a "nutty" taste. The small native nut is much more highly flavored than the large Italian or the Japanese chestnut. The almond possesses the cyanic-acid flavor, which is characteristic of peach pits, plum pits, etc., and this might be expected when it is remembered that the almond is the dried pit of an inedible fruit somewhat resembling the peach in appearance and closely related to it botanically. Most almonds are mild flavored, though in the so-called bitter almonds the cyanic-acid yielding glucosid is more abundant. In raw peanuts there is a decided flavor resembling that of the closely related beans and peas, and to some persons this is not unpalatable. In the roasted peanut, which most of us prefer to the raw, the flavor is largely dependent upon the browned oils and starches or other carbohydrates.

COMPOSITION OF NUTS.

The composition of nuts and nut products has been studied at a number of the agricultural experiment stations, notably California, Maine, and Iowa, and the table on the following page summarizes the results of this work, the American data being supplemented in a number of cases by the results of European analyses. For purposes of comparison several other common food materials are also included.

Average composition of nuts and nut products.

| Kind of food | Refuse. | Edible portion | | | | | | Fuel value per pound. |
|--|---------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Water. | Protein. | Fat. | Carbohydrates. | | Ave. | |
| | | | | | Sugar, starch, etc. | Crop fiber | | |
| Nuts and nut products: | | <i>Per cent.</i> | <i>Per cent.</i> | <i>Per cent.</i> | <i>Per cent.</i> | <i>Per cent.</i> | <i>Per cent.</i> | <i>Calories.</i> |
| Acorn, fresh, | 17.80 | 34.7 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 50.4 | 4.2 | 1.6 | 1,265 |
| Almond, | 47.00 | 4.9 | 21.4 | 54.4 | 13.8 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2,895 |
| Beechnut, | 36.90 | 6.6 | 21.8 | 49.9 | 18.0 | | 3.7 | 2,740 |
| Brazil nut, | 49.35 | 4.7 | 17.4 | 65.0 | 5.7 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 3,120 |
| Butternut, | 86.40 | 4.5 | 27.9 | 61.2 | | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3,370 |
| Candle nut, | | 5.9 | 21.4 | 61.7 | 4.9 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3,020 |
| Chestnut, fresh, | 15.70 | 43.4 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 41.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1,140 |
| Chestnut, dry, | 23.40 | 6.1 | 10.7 | 7.8 | 70.1 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 1,840 |
| Horn chestnut or water chest-nut, | | 10.6 | 10.9 | .7 | 73.8 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 1,740 |
| Chufa (earth almond), | | 2.2 | 3.5 | 31.6 | 50.2 | 10.5 | 2.0 | 2,435 |
| Cocconut, | 34.66 | 13.0 | 6.6 | 56.2 | 13.7 | 8.9 | 1.6 | 2,805 |
| Filbert, | 52.08 | 5.4 | 16.5 | 61.0 | | 11.7 | 2.4 | 3,100 |
| Ginkgo nut (seeds), | | 47.5 | 5.9 | .8 | 43.1 | .9 | 2.0 | 940 |
| Hickory nut, | 62.20 | 3.7 | 15.4 | 67.4 | | 11.4 | 2.1 | 3,345 |
| Lichi nut, | 41.60 | 16.4 | 2.9 | .8 | 78.0 | | 1.9 | 1,510 |
| Paradise nut, | 45.70 | 2.3 | 22.2 | 62.6 | | 10.2 | 2.7 | 3,380 |
| Peanut, | 27.04 | 7.4 | 29.8 | 43.5 | 11.7 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2,610 |
| Peanut, | 50.10 | 3.4 | 12.1 | 70.7 | 8.5 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 3,300 |
| Pignolia (shelled), | | 6.2 | 33.9 | 48.2 | 6.5 | 1.4 | 3.8 | 2,710 |
| Pistachio, | | 4.2 | 22.6 | 54.5 | | 15.6 | 3.1 | 3,250 |
| Walnut, | 58.80 | 3.4 | 18.2 | 60.7 | 13.7 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 3,075 |
| Almond butter, | | 2.2 | 21.7 | 61.5 | | 11.6 | 3.0 | 3,340 |
| Almond paste, | | 24.2 | 13.1 | 23.9 | 20.4 | 7.8 | 1.6 | 1,900 |
| Peanut butter, | | 2.1 | 29.3 | 46.5 | | 17.1 | 5.0 | 2,825 |
| Malted nuts, | | 2.6 | 23.7 | 27.6 | | 43.9 | 2.2 | 2,600 |
| Cocconut candy, | | 3.9 | 2.4 | 11.9 | 76.7 | 4.5 | .6 | 2,000 |
| Peanut candy, | | 3.0 | 10.3 | 16.6 | 66.9 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 2,115 |
| Chestnuts, preserved enarron glacé, air dried, | | 18.2 | 1.3 | .5 | | 79.7 | .3 | 1,530 |
| Walnuts preserved in sirup, air dried, | | 16.9 | 13.6 | 20.0 | | 48.6 | .9 | 2,780 |
| Cocconut milk, | | 92.7 | .4 | 1.5 | | 4.6 | .8 | 155 |
| Cocconut, desiccated, | | 3.5 | 6.3 | 57.4 | | 31.5 | 1.3 | 3,125 |
| Peanut coffee made from en-tire kernel, | | 5.1 | 27.9 | 50.1 | 12.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2,805 |
| Chestnut flour, | | 7.8 | 4.6 | 3.4 | | 80.8 | 3.4 | 1,780 |
| Cocconut flour, | | 14.4 | 20.6 | 2.1 | 15.9 | 10.1 | 6.9 | 1,480 |
| Hazelnut meal, | | 2.7 | 11.7 | 65.6 | | 17.8 | 2.2 | 3,185 |
| Other foods for comparison | | | | | | | | |
| Meat, round steak, | | 65.5 | 19.8 | 13.6 | | | 1.1 | 950 |
| Cheese, cheddar, | | 27.4 | 27.7 | 36.8 | | 4.1 | 4.0 | 2,145 |
| Eggs, boiled, | 11.20 | 65.0 | 12.4 | 10.7 | | | .7 | 680 |
| Wheat flour, high grade, | | 12.0 | 11.4 | 1.0 | 74.8 | .3 | .5 | 1,650 |
| White bread, | | 35.3 | 9.2 | 1.3 | 52.6 | .5 | 1.1 | 1,215 |
| Beans, dried, | | 12.6 | 22.5 | 1.8 | 55.2 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 1,605 |
| Potatoes, | 20.00 | 78.3 | 2.2 | .1 | 18.0 | .4 | 1.0 | 385 |
| Apples, | 25.00 | 84.6 | .4 | .5 | 13.0 | 1.2 | .3 | 290 |
| Raisins, | 10.00 | 14.6 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 73.6 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 1,605 |

Refuse, mostly shell, constitutes a considerable proportion of the nuts as purchased, varying greatly with the different kinds. With fresh chestnuts the proportion is nearly 16 per cent, peanuts 27 per cent, almonds 47 per cent, and butternuts 86 per cent.

The edible portion of nuts, with few exceptions, is very concentrated food, containing little water and much fat. In general, nuts are also rich in protein. Those ranking highest in this nutrient, the pignolia, a variety of pinenut imported from Spain, with 33.9 per cent, the peanut with 29.8 per cent, and the butternut with 27.9 per cent protein, surpass most ordinary animal or vegetable foods in this respect. The almond, beechnut, and pistachio, with 21.4 per cent, 21.8 per cent, and 22.6 per cent, respectively, compare favorably with dried legumes. The Brazil nut contains 17.4 per cent protein, the filbert 16.5 per cent, the walnut 18.2 per cent, the hickory nut 15.4 per cent, the pinenut 14.8 per cent, the pecan 12.1 per cent, and the dry chestnut but 10.7 per cent. The dry acorn, fresh chestnut, and cocoanut, with, respectively, 6.4, 6.4, and 6.6 per cent, are not as rich in protein as bread.

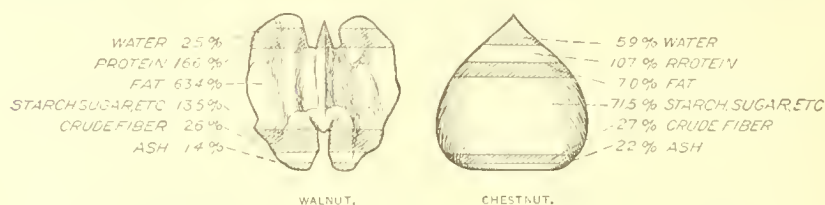


FIG. 8.—Percentage composition of an oily nut (walnut) and a starchy nut (chestnut).

Of the nuts here included the richest in fat is the pecan, with an average of 70.7 per cent, but 7 other varieties—the Brazil nut, butternut, candlenut, filbert, hickory nut, pinenut, and walnut—contain upward of 60 per cent. The almond, cocoanut, and pistachio yield between 50 and 60 per cent of this nutrient. The beechnut, peanut, and pignolia contain about 50 per cent. In other words, in 13 of the varieties of nuts appearing in the foregoing table, half or more of the edible portion is fat or oil.

Only a few of the commonly used nuts yield any notable amounts of total carbohydrate matter, the dry chestnut, with 73 per cent, rating highest. Beechnuts, pinenuts, and peanuts have about 18 per cent. The quantity of starch found is, with some exceptions, quite small, ranging from 3 per cent in the beechnut to 27 per cent in the chestnut.

Figure 8 shows in diagrammatic form the percentage composition of an oily nut, the walnut, and a starchy nut, the chestnut.

Nuts are, comparatively speaking, well supplied with mineral matter, this constituent in the majority of nuts exceeding 2 per cent. The ash of the walnut, almond, etc., is rich in phosphoric acid, and

in this regard compares favorably with that of cereals. It would appear from the data on the digestibility of nuts that the mineral matter is as well assimilated as that from other common foods.

DIGESTIBILITY OF NUTS.

With the exception, perhaps, of dried beans and cheese, no food material has the reputation for indigestibility that has been accorded to nuts. Discomfort from them is largely due to insufficient mastication and to the fact that nuts are often eaten when not needed, as after a hearty meal or late at night, though it is undoubtedly true that nut protein as ordinarily eaten is not so easily or so completely digested as meat protein. Very likely the concentration of nuts, with but 3 to 5 per cent water, as compared with meats containing from 50 to 70 per cent water, is a contributing cause. If careful consideration were given to this matter and if attention were paid to the proper use of nuts and their correct place in the diet, there would be less unfavorable comment on their digestibility.

The results of investigations carried on with fruit and nut diets at the California Agricultural Experiment Station afford tentative conclusions regarding thoroughness of digestion which should be of value to those who wish to use nuts as a staple article of food rather than as an occasional article of diet. This work has comprised 15 dietary studies and about 100 digestion experiments with elderly men, young men, women, and children, of whom some had been vegetarians for years, and some had even limited their diet almost exclusively to fruit and nuts; others had previously lived on the usual mixed diet. The average coefficients of digestibility reported for 28 experiments with 2 men and 1 woman were: Protein, 90 per cent; fat, 85 per cent; sugar, starch, etc., 96 per cent; crude fiber, 54 per cent; and ash, 68 per cent, with 86 per cent of the energy available. The corresponding figures for three experiments with the same subjects in which no fruit or nuts were used are: Protein, 94 per cent; fat, 92 per cent; sugar, starch, etc., 96 per cent; crude fiber, 49 per cent, with 88 per cent of the energy available. The latter coefficients agree very closely with those in the average of nearly 500 experiments with different sorts of mixed diet, namely: Protein, 92 per cent; fat, 95 per cent; and carbohydrates, 97 per cent. In view of these facts regarding composition and digestibility of their diet, it is evident that nuts must be regarded as the main source of protein for the fruitarians. The studies with fruitarians have all indicated that nut protein is fairly well assimilated; and that this is true with the average healthy person is well illustrated by an experiment with a university student, who, though entirely unaccustomed to such fare, gradually changed from an ordinary mixed diet to one of fruit and nuts, which he followed for a time without apparent loss of health or strength.

It is somewhat difficult to arrive at definite conclusions regarding the actual percentage of nut protein digested or assimilated. The experimental data obtained at the California station show a range of 75 to 82 per cent digestible protein when fruit and nuts were eaten together, but the figure for nut protein is doubtless higher. These coefficients were in all probability influenced by the fruit protein, which has been found to be less digestible than the nut protein. The digestibility of protein in 28 experiments with mixed diets, to which were added fruit and nuts, averaged 90 per cent.

As fruits, with the exception of the avocado and olive, yield only a small amount of fat, the fat which is contained in a fruitarian diet must be very largely obtained from the nuts. The average coefficients of digestibility for this nutrient in 30 experiments with men on a diet of fruit and nuts was 86 per cent, and in the 28 experiments just referred to it was 85 per cent. These figures are about 10 per cent lower than the average coefficient for digestibility of fats in the ordinary mixed diet. The digestibility of the carbohydrates in nuts, so far as the available data show, is about equal to that of the same ingredients in other foods.

So far as can be ascertained no experiments have been made on the ease or rapidity of digestion of nuts. In the absence of such data it is fair to assume that within reasonable limits the finer the state of subdivision of the food material, the easier, the more rapid, and perhaps the more nearly complete will be the digestion or assimilation, presupposing, of course, that the nuts are not eaten in addition to a hearty meal. Too much stress can not be laid on the necessity of thorough mastication of nuts. This is emphasized by the results obtained with one of the subjects at the California station, who ate largely of nuts but did not properly masticate his food. The coefficients of digestibility of the food were far lower than for other subjects who chewed their food thoroughly. The experiments with fruit and nut diets in general indicate that nut protein is as easily, even if not quite so completely, digested as protein from bread and milk.

The present discussion refers only to the nuts included in the studies at the California station, viz, the almond, Brazil nut, cocoanut, peanut, pecan, pignolia, and walnut. It is believed that these are typical of the ordinary edible nuts, but further digestion experiments are much needed for the purpose of testing some other nuts.

As regards the work of other investigators, both Memmo^a and Merrill^b report experiments with cooked chestnuts. Memmo's subject was a farm laborer, 53 years old, working eight hours a day. The experiment lasted four days. During the first two the food consisted exclusively of chestnut products. This was modified during

^a Ann. Inst. Ig. Sper. Univ. Roma, n. s., 4 (1894), p. 263.

^b Maine Sta. Bul. 131, p. 146.

the last two days by the addition of herring and cheese. In this experiment 75 per cent of the protein, 87 per cent of the fat, 97 per cent of the total carbohydrates, and 83 per cent of the ash were assimilated. The last figure is high; the others correspond to those reported for the California experiments with a fruit and nut diet.

The subjects of Merrill's experiments were two men aged 23 and 34 years, respectively. A mixed diet was used. Each subject consumed daily 300 grams of cooked chestnut flour, which furnished about 20 per cent of the proteids, 50 per cent of the fat, nearly 50 per cent of the carbohydrates, and not far from 40 per cent of the total fuel value of the food. The average digestion coefficients obtained for chestnuts with the two subjects were protein 56 per cent, fat 63 per cent, and total carbohydrates 98 per cent, while 89 per cent of the energy was available. Memmo also studied a kind of acorn bread eaten in Italy, and found it was fairly well assimilated, though not very palatable. Saiki^a found that starch of raw Italian chestnuts was relatively indigestible.

It would appear, then, that, while it is not possible to state the exact digestion coefficients for all nuts, enough has been done to indicate their high nutritive value and digestibility.

PLACE OF NUTS IN THE DIET.

It has been shown by numerous investigations that nuts are rich in protein and fat and that these nutrients can be fairly well assimilated. Nuts being such a concentrated food, their proper place in the diet is a matter for more careful consideration than is the case with many of our ordinary food materials. It must not be forgotten that a certain bulkiness of the diet is conducive to its normal assimilation, and that too concentrated nutriment is often the cause of digestive disturbances. It might be expected, then, that nuts could be most advantageously used in connection with more bulky foods, such as fruits, vegetables, breads, crackers, etc. Most rationally used, they should constitute an integral part of the menu rather than supplement an already abundant meal. Since nuts are so concentrated, eating a considerable quantity out of hand at odd times will mean an over-supply of food if a corresponding reduction is not made in other foods. The distress sometimes experienced when nuts are eaten is undoubtedly often due to improper mastication or to overindulgence. The investigations made at the California station indicate clearly that considerable quantities of nuts properly eaten do not cause distress. There is a popular belief that a little salt with nuts prevents the digestive disturbance resulting from eating them. To most persons, salt undoubtedly adds to the palatability of the nuts, but no investigations have been found on record which demonstrate any actual improvement in the digestibility of nuts due to salt.

^a Jour. Biol., 2 (1906), p. 251.

Nuts may be readily used as staple articles of diet, as an ingredient in salads and in soups, as a stuffing for poultry, in the making of desserts, and in many other ways. Wild turkey stuffed with pecan nuts is a dish popular with old Virginia cooks, just as goose stuffed with chestnuts is prized in Germany. Salted nuts and nuts crystallized in sugar are very common accompaniments of other foods. In general, the nuts rich in protein and fat should be used in combination with carbohydrate foods, as bread, fruit, green vegetables, etc., while such nuts as the chestnut, which do not contain much protein or fat, but are rich in carbohydrates, may be properly combined with meats, milk and cream, eggs, and other foods containing protein and fat.

Since nuts are relished by most persons, are nutritious, and may be readily used by themselves and in various palatable combinations as an integral part of the diet, they have a legitimate place in the menu. Those who, for any reason, wish to live on vegetable foods and dairy products or any form of vegetarian or fruitarian diet will almost inevitably look to nuts, particularly such as the peanut, for a considerable proportion of their total nutritive material. A fruit and nut diet may be arranged to furnish sufficient protein, mainly from nuts, to satisfy the requirements of the body, but the consensus of opinion of well-informed physiologists seems to be that such a diet is not generally advisable nor to be recommended for the majority of mankind in place of the more usual mixed diet. It should also be remembered that numerous experiments have shown that the protein from mixed diet has a higher coefficient of digestibility than nut protein, which indicates that the protein of nuts is the less economically utilized by the body. The argument which is so often advanced that primitive man lived on nuts and fruits exclusively and hence his descendants should do so, is not generally accepted.

The comparatively high price of many of the edible nuts, particularly when shelled, and the difficulty of cracking some varieties—like pecans, black walnuts, and hickory nuts—and extracting the kernels at home, greatly militate against the freer use of nuts in the household. The consumption of peanuts and English walnuts is perhaps increasing faster than that of some other nuts; but, whatever sort is selected, they should, as already noted, form a part of the diet and not supplement an already sufficient meal.

NUT BUTTERS.

Within the last few years so-called nut butters have been used in increasingly large amounts, and at least one variety, namely, peanut butter, is made and sold in ton lots. It has already been stated that in order to insure the best physiological results from the dietetic use of nuts they should be thoroughly ground up by the teeth and that, other things being equal, the digestion coefficient will vary directly

with the fineness of division. The nut butters, made as they are from the finely ground nuts with or without the addition of some water, oil, and salt, have a homogeneous consistency not unlike true butter, and when properly made the material is so finely divided that even if it is not thoroughly chewed it will presumably offer much less resistance to the digestive juices than nuts hastily eaten. Nuts, and hence nut butters, are very rich in fat which readily becomes rancid and unpalatable. This is doubtless one of the reasons why nut butters are quite commonly marketed in jars, etc., containing small amounts which may be utilized in a short time. The nut butters are recommended by vegetarians as a substitute for butter in culinary processes and for use at the table. With persons who are not vegetarians they are commonly used for making sandwiches and in other ways for their agreeable flavor and for the pleasing variety which they give the diet.

Nut butter may be easily made at home. The nuts may be pounded in a mortar, but a mill for grinding them is much more convenient and may be readily procured, as there are a number of sorts on the market. The process of making nut butters has been frequently described in journals and cookery books. Either the raw or the roasted peanut may be used for making peanut butter, but the roasted nut is the more satisfactory. The kernels should be freed from chaff and reduced to a paste in the grinding mill. Freshly roasted nuts are necessary, as those which have stood for a day or so after roasting lose in crispness, do not grind well, and tend to clog the mill. Any sort of nut may be used, but experience has shown that it is more difficult to make butters from the almond or Brazil nut than from the peanut. Blanching these nuts requires considerably more time and labor than is needed to free the peanut from the skin which covers the kernel, and they are also more difficult to grind. Nut butters will keep well if sealed in glass or earthenware jars. Tin cans also may be used, but are not quite as desirable. As might be expected, nut butters do not differ materially in composition from the nuts from which they are ground. (See table, p. 299.)

The nut butters just mentioned are entirely different from cocoanut butter and from cocoa butter, which are expressed and purified fats. These "butters" are of considerable commercial importance and are used for culinary purposes, though perhaps they are more commonly used in other ways.

NUT PASTES AND NUT PRESERVES.

Pastes which are used by confectioners for candy making and in other ways are made from nuts with the addition of sugar. Sometimes water and starch are added, but such admixtures are inferior to the nut and sugar pastes. The most common material of this

sort is the almond paste, which is manufactured in large quantities in the United States and is also imported. It is used for making cakes, candies, etc., the highly ornamented cakes called "marzipan," so popular with the Germans, being one of the very well-known almond-paste confections.

Chestnuts preserved or candied in sirup and then dried, the *marron glacé* of the confectioners, are esteemed a delicacy and are eaten alone or are used in confectionery, etc. Thus prepared, they are a common commercial article. Much less common are the English walnut meats in sirup, which are manufactured in Europe and exported to this country in limited quantities. In the Tropics a thick, sweet preserve is made from cocoanut and sugar which is much liked locally, though those who are not familiar with it consider it very sweet and insipid. As the data in the table on page 299 show, these products are rich in carbohydrates, owing to the added sugar.

NUT FLOURS AND MEALS.

Among nut products may be mentioned nut flours and meals. Some of these are used in large quantities and are made on a commercial scale, while others, perhaps owing to the trouble and expense incidental to manufacture, find only a limited use. In general, meals are made from the ordinary edible nuts by blanching, thoroughly drying, and grinding. By using a nut mill such meals may be ground at home. Analyses of some products of this character will be found in the table on page 299. Almond meal has been on the market for a long time, being used as food for diabetics and for making cakes, etc., as well as in a number of technical ways.

Special mention should be made of chestnut flour, which is on sale in the United States and is used for most of the culinary purposes for which the fresh nut is recommended. In Italy it constitutes a considerable part of the diet, in some regions being extensively used for making a sort of bread or cake. One of the most complete studies of the dietetic use of chestnuts has been reported by Menmo.^a According to the author, the chestnut often serves almost as the exclusive food of the peasants of Tuscany for a considerable part of the year. The whole nuts are eaten in a variety of ways; for instance, boiled in water without hulling, hulled and boiled, or roasted. From the flour various cakes and other foods are made. Acorn meal made into a sort of bread with the addition of about 75 per cent of flour is a common article of diet in several regions, notably Umbria and Tuscany, but the bread is black and heavy and not very palatable.

The early travelers and explorers make mention of the extended use of nuts by the American Indians, and the custom of using acorns

^a Loc. cit.; see also p. 302.



FIG. 1.—CALIFORNIA INDIANS POUNDING ACORN MEAL FOR FOOD.



FIG. 2.—CALIFORNIA INDIAN LEACHING ACORNS FOR FOOD.

as a staple food is still kept up. The methods of preparing acorns followed by the Indians of northern California have been described by P. E. Goddard^a in a publication of the University of California, and by V. K. Chesnut,^b formerly of the Department of Agriculture. Briefly speaking, the shelled nuts are split, dried, and ground with a mortar and pestle. The sifted flour is placed in a hollow in the sand on a convenient river bank and leached to free it from the bitter principles present. From the leached meal a porridge or mush is made, which to the ordinary palate is much improved by the addition of salt. Plate XV shows the way in which the nuts are pounded into flour, and also shows an Indian woman leaching the meal. These typical Indian foods, when well prepared, are relished by many persons who have tried them, and it seems not improbable that improved methods of removing the tannin and bitter principles present in most varieties of acorns might result in the utilization of the acorn crop, which is fairly large and is generally wasted.

According to Chesnut's^c investigations, the California buckeye or horse-chestnut is also used by the Indians as a food and is leached to free it from poisonous or objectionable matters in much the same way as the acorn. Many attempts have been made in Europe and elsewhere to treat the fruit of the common horse-chestnut in some way so that it might be made wholesome and palatable, for it undoubtedly contains an abundance of nutritive material, particularly starch; but none of these attempts has been really successful.

The use of partly extracted peanuts and other nut meals with wheat and rye flour for bread making should be mentioned. Such breads have been used for patients with diabetes, but have never come into general use, perhaps because they are not very palatable, since the nuts become rancid so readily.

NUT CANDIES.

One of the most extensive uses of nuts is in the manufacture of candy of various sorts, such as sugared almonds, burnt almonds, nut chocolates, caramels, pinoche, nut brittle, etc. While there are some differences in the process of manufacture followed in these candies, they all in the main consist of nuts and sugar in varying proportions, with flavoring extracts, and in some instances butter and flour.

The table on page 299 shows the composition of common sorts of nut candy. As may be seen, the water content is low and these candies are highly concentrated foods. On account of the added sugar the carbohydrate content is high. The proportion of nuts used in candies varies. By assuming that the nuts furnish the bulk of the fat

^aUniv. Cal. Pubs., Amer. Arch. and Ethnol., 1 (1903), No. 1, p. 27.

^bU. S. Dept. Agr., Div. Bot., Contrib. Nat. Herbarium, 7 (1902), p. 333.

^cLoc. cit., p. 366.

in the candy, it is estimated that nuts constituted about 50 per cent in the specimens analyzed. It is perhaps well to suggest that nut candies and other candies which sometimes cause digestive disturbances would be more satisfactory if eaten in a rational way and at the proper time. Since they are concentrated foods, they should naturally replace an equivalent amount of some other food material and not be eaten in quantity simply for their palatable flavor in addition to an otherwise adequate daily ration.

NUT COFFEES.

A number of coffee substitutes made from nuts have been devised and placed on the market, peanut coffee and acorn coffee being by far the most common. The nuts are parched and sometimes otherwise treated. Such coffee substitutes lack the stimulating properties of true coffee, and the infusion does not have the high nutritive value which is sometimes claimed for it.

GREEN NUTS.

A number of kinds of nuts are used before they are fully ripe, and are esteemed a delicacy. In California in spring the markets quite commonly offer green almonds—that is, the almond picked from the tree while the husk is of a decided green color and easily separated from the soft and immature shell. The kernel, after the skin is peeled off, is eaten with or without salt, and is relished by many persons. The price of green almonds in California markets commonly varies from about 20 to 35 cents per pound. Green almonds are found to a limited extent in fancy fruit shops in eastern cities and elsewhere, and are perhaps purchased as much for their ornamental appearance as for their palatability. They are much more commonly used in Europe than in the United States. Green English walnuts and green hazelnuts are also eaten to a considerable extent in Europe and are great favorites. The nuts are gathered when the shells are fully matured but not thoroughly ripe. Sometimes these green nuts are imported into the United States. Many who have grown up in the country will recall the delicate flavor of the immature butternut and hickory nut and the stained fingers which they caused. Such green nuts have apparently never been marketed.

Whole green walnuts and some other nuts are also used in a quite immature state for pickle making. They are picked when still tender enough to be easily pierced by a large pin; then, after being kept in brine for a number of days, they are exposed to the sun until they turn black. Afterwards they are placed in jars and covered with hot vinegar and spices. Sometimes they are treated with dry

salt instead of brine before pickling. It is claimed that nuts thus treated will blacken without being exposed to sunlight. Such pickled nuts are considered by many as a very palatable dish for use with meats and poultry. Walnut catsup is also made from green walnuts.

NUT OILS AND OIL-CAKE MEALS.

In some parts of Europe almond oil, walnut oil, and beechnut oil are manufactured and prized as salad oils, and in South America Brazil-nut oil is used for table purposes. Cocoanut oil is an important oil in the Tropics. Peanut oil finds a large technical application and is also used in large quantities as a salad oil and for culinary purposes. Oils are also made from the kernel or nut of the peach and apricot, but these, like most nut oils except those mentioned, are used for medicinal or technical purposes.

The various nut oils, which are practically pure fats, have a very high fuel value, and, like olive oil and other oils, may constitute an important energy-yielding constituent of the diet. It is commonly assumed that, like olive oil, these oils are readily assimilated when properly combined with other food materials, as in salads, as "shortening" for various dishes, and in similar ways.

The oil-cake meals, as the ground products remaining after the expression of the nut oils are called, are much used as food for live stock and all kinds of poultry, and this is especially true of the peanut and cocoanut oil cakes. It has been suggested that such oil-cake meals might be valuable dietary articles if properly manipulated, as they of course contain a higher percentage of protein than the original nut. Some attempts have been made to thus utilize peanut-cake meal, but the results have not been very satisfactory.

PECUNIARY ECONOMY OF NUTS.

The composition and digestibility of nuts have been discussed in the foregoing pages, but little has been said regarding the cost of nutrients and energy which they supply as compared with other and more common food materials. The table on page 310 shows the comparative cost of a pound of protein and 1,000 calories of energy when furnished by different nuts and nut products and some other staple foods, and also the amounts of nutrients and energy which 10 cents' worth of these foods would supply, rating the foods at certain average prices per pound.

The common nuts—though, with the exception of the peanut, they are more expensive sources of protein and energy than meat and a number of the common foods—may yet be considered reasonably cheap sources of nutrients and energy, and hence may be regarded as justifiable additions to the diet on the score of economy. For

the vegetarian or fruitarian, who looks to nuts as the chief source of protein in the diet, the peanut must be considered as much the most economical. As may be seen by a reference to the table, 10 cents will purchase more protein and energy when expended for the flours and meals than for any of the other foods, but it must be remembered in this connection that these are the raw materials requiring considerable preparation before they are palatable. This is not necessary with fruits and nuts, except in the case of the peanut and chestnut, which are usually roasted before they are considered palatable by most persons, though there are those who prefer them raw. When considering nuts, it is readily observed that 10 cents will buy about the same amount of nut protein as of animal protein, except in the case of cheese and skim milk. If spent for peanuts, it will purchase more than twice the protein and six times the energy that could be bought for the same expenditure for porterhouse steak.

Pecuniary economy of nuts and nut products.

| Kind of food. | Price per pound. | Cost of one pound protein. | Cost of 1,000 calories energy. | Total weight of food material. | Amount for 10 cents. | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|---------|---------------------|-----------|
| | | | | | Protein. | Fat. | Carbohy- drates. | Energy |
| Nuts and nut products: | Cents. | Dollars. | Cents. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Calories. |
| Almonds..... | 20 | 1.76 | 13.0 | 0.50 | 0.06 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 767 |
| Brazil nuts..... | 20 | 2.26 | 12.6 | .50 | .04 | .16 | .02 | 789 |
| Chestnuts..... | 8 | 1.48 | 8.3 | 1.25 | .07 | .06 | .44 | 1,196 |
| Cocoanuts..... | 5 | 1.16 | 2.7 | 2.00 | .08 | .73 | .29 | 3,662 |
| Hickory nuts..... | 9 | 1.55 | 7.1 | 1.11 | .06 | .28 | .04 | 1,404 |
| Peanuts..... | 7 | .32 | 3.6 | 1.43 | .31 | .45 | .20 | 2,767 |
| Pecans..... | 15 | 2.47 | 9.1 | .67 | .04 | .23 | .04 | 1,003 |
| Pignolias..... | 25 | .74 | 8.4 | .40 | .14 | .20 | .03 | 1,182 |
| Pistachios..... | 20 | .88 | 6.1 | .50 | .11 | .27 | .08 | 1,124 |
| Walnuts..... | 20 | 2.66 | 16.0 | .50 | .04 | .13 | .03 | 633 |
| Almond paste..... | 40 | 3.17 | 21.0 | .25 | .03 | .06 | .10 | 475 |
| Peanut butter..... | 20 | .68 | 7.1 | .56 | .15 | .23 | .09 | 1,412 |
| Peanut candy..... | 25 | 2.42 | 11.8 | .40 | .04 | .07 | .28 | 845 |
| Other foods for comparison | | | | | | | | |
| Porterhouse steak | 25 | 1.31 | 22.5 | .40 | .07 | .07 | | 444 |
| Whole milk..... | 4 | 1.21 | 12.0 | 2.50 | .08 | .10 | .13 | 815 |
| Cheddar cheese..... | 16 | .58 | 7.5 | .62 | .17 | .23 | .03 | 1,330 |
| Wheat flour..... | 3 | .26 | 1.8 | 3.33 | .38 | .03 | 2.50 | 5,465 |
| Beans, dried..... | 5 | .22 | 3.1 | 2.00 | .45 | .03 | 1.19 | 3,210 |
| Potatoes..... | 2 | 1.11 | 6.4 | 5.00 | .09 | | .74 | 1,550 |

It is of more than passing interest to note that 10 cents' worth of peanuts will contain about 4 ounces (120 grams) of protein and 2,767 calories of energy, which is more protein and energy than is furnished by many rations regarded as adequate for a day. Although peanuts supply protein and energy for a smaller sum than bread, they are outranked by dried beans, which, at 5 cents a pound, will supply

for 10 cents over 200 grams of protein and 3,200 calories of energy. If more peanuts and dried beans were used by fruitarians, their diet would be enriched and the cost decreased. The almond, so much in favor with fruitarians, furnishes for 10 cents about one-fourth the protein and less than one-third the energy supplied by peanuts.

HANDLING AND MARKETING NUTS.

Within the last few years the trade in shelled nuts has very markedly increased, and shelled walnuts, hickory nuts, almonds, English walnuts, pecans, etc., are now very commonly found in shops. The bulk of the nut crop is, however, marketed unshelled. Some of the unshelled nuts, notably pecans and peanuts, are very often polished before marketing by rotating them in rapidly revolving drums in such a way that the shells are worn down until they are more or less smooth. This method of treatment also removes any dirt and is supposed to make the nut more salable. It is worthy of note, however, that the highly prized, large fancy pecans are marketed without such treatment.

For shelling nuts on a commercial scale a number of ingenious machines have been devised. In order to meet the market demand for clean and uniformly colored nuts, many nut growers have resorted to the process of bleaching their product. The first attempts in this direction were made by sulphuring; that is, by exposing the nuts to sulphur vapor. This treatment, though improving the color, proved decidedly injurious to the flavor of the nuts and lessened the keeping qualities. At the California experiment station experiments with bleaching solutions have been carried on and very satisfactory results have been obtained with a mixture of sal soda, chlorid of lime, and water. According to reports of the imperial department of agriculture of the West Indies,^a a similar process has been successfully used for bleaching peanuts. The consumer should bear in mind that the bleaching of nuts is entirely unnecessary and in no way increases their food value. The process is carried on solely for the purpose of improving the appearance of the nut and thus commanding a higher price. It will doubtless be continued as long as the public is willing to be guided by appearance rather than food value. The term "bleaching," as applied to nuts, must not be confounded with the household term "blanching," which applies to the process of removing the skins from nut meats, as almonds, by immersing them for a short time in hot water.

Vegetables and fruits exposed for sale under ordinary conditions may be readily contaminated with bacteria, dirt, and dust. Nuts sold in their shells are protected in large measure from such contamination, yet many careful housewives wash, or at least wipe, the nuts

^aImp. Dept. Agr. West Indies Pamphlet No. 43, n. s.

which are to be cracked and served in the shells, as anything which adheres to the shell would readily contaminate the nuts after cracking, if all were mixed together in a dish. Shelled nuts, if exposed to dust in shops and markets, should be washed before they are used for salads, etc. If exposed to damp conditions, nuts mold and decay, and even under favorable conditions the nut oils and pits become rancid on long-continued storing. In the main, however, the keeping qualities of most nuts are excellent. Nuts should be stored in such a way that they may be free from attacks of insect enemies. When such precautions are not taken, "wormy" nuts are by no means uncommon.

SUMMARY.

Summarizing the foregoing data, it may be said that nuts are a very concentrated food, even more so than cheese, but when rationally used they are well assimilated and may form a part of a well-balanced diet. Nuts are a very valuable source of protein and fat, these two nutrients being the characteristic constituents of the more common nuts, of which the walnut and cocoanut may be taken as types. In nuts like the chestnut, carbohydrates are a characteristic constituent. For most families it is undoubtedly wiser to use nuts as part of the regular diet than as a condiment or supplement to an otherwise hearty meal.

Vegetarians and others who use nuts in place of meat should not depend upon them as the main food supply, but should supplement them with more bulky foods with a low content of protein and fat. As a whole, nuts may be classed among the staple foods and not simply as food accessories. At usual prices, nuts are reasonable sources of protein and energy. Peanuts supply protein and energy very cheaply, even compared with such staple foods as bread and beans. There are a number of nut foods on the market, but it may be stated that there is little to be gained from the standpoint of food value or economy in their use, especially by healthy persons who are willing to masticate their food thoroughly and to use nuts in reasonable combinations. Unless something has been added, the nutritive materials in such special preparations can not be greater than the nuts from which they are made, though in the mechanical condition or in some other way the foods may be better fitted for ready assimilation. Furthermore, nut butters and similar foods give a pleasant variety to the diet, and they are relished by many who would not care for the unprepared nuts.

Though less subject to contamination than many other foods, nuts should be handled and stored under good conditions, and especially should be protected from dampness and insect enemies.



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 013 826 843 3

